



Vol. 3 - No. 6



April 1, 1956



Final plans set for May 2nd
RWDSU Minimum Wage Mo-
bilization in Washington; spe-
cial train to take New York
delegates to Capital for
'greatest union rally'.

—See Page 3

Strike Looms For 8,000 At Macy's Dept. Stores

—See Page 3

Minimum Wage Extension Wins Solid Support

Industrial Unions of AFL-CIO Get Together

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The first meeting of the executive board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, comprising the unions that formerly made up the CIO and other industrial unions, took place last month in this city. It adopted a wide-ranging program of organizational and legislative aims.

Participating in the meeting together with representatives of 71 other unions were RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who is an executive board member of the IUD, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley.

A proposal by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther to set up committees within the IUD of unions with related jurisdiction, to further their cooperation, was hailed by Pres. Greenberg, who has since followed it up with a recommendation that the IUD establish such a committee for unions in the distributive and service industries.

IUD delegates voted approval of a legislative activity program which, as noted by Arthur Goldberg, the department's general counsel, will concentrate on the fight to extend coverage under the federal minimum wage law.

Considerable attention was aroused by Pres. Greenberg in discussion on this program when he reported on RWDSU plans for a minimum wage mobilization in Washington on May 2. Leaders of the IUD commended the union for its leadership in the campaign and offered the cooperation of the department in the drive to extend coverage.

In other developments, the IUD admitted three new unions: the Transport Workers, the Hosiery Workers and the Stove Mounters. A conference on legislation will be held in May by the department, it was announced.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that a major task of the department should be to assist in finding solutions to jurisdictional problems. Reuther backed up this appeal with a statement to a press conference later that day that he regarded jurisdictional strikes as "anti-labor and anti-social and morally wrong."

In urging support by other unions for the RWDSU's minimum wage campaign, Pres. Greenberg called particularly "upon all unions which have a stake of their own in this legislation to bring pressure upon Congress to broaden coverage under the law." He went on to invite the unions to send observers and participants to the May 2 rally, and pledged that the RWDSU would give full support to the department's legislative program.

House Bill Aims at 'Right-to-Work' Laws

WASHINGTON—Representative John D. Dingell, Michigan Democrat, has introduced a bill in Congress which would kill Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the section that makes state "right-to-work" laws possible. Dingell, a freshman Congressman, was making good on one of his campaign promises.

In introducing the legislation he declared: "Despite high sounding phrases to the contrary, the real purpose of this section of the law is to hamper and cripple the unions in their dealings with the employers. The right to work laws aim at the return to the days when workers used to seek employment on the employers' terms; where the worker never had the right to raise any question as to wages, or conditions of employment.

"The proponents of the Taft-Hartley law overlooked the fact that not only does a union have the duty to represent employees who are non-unionized, as well as it represents its own members, but that it does do so. They also overlooked, in their shortsightedness, the fact that the great prosperity which we in America now enjoy has existed only since the working man achieved a position of relative economic well-being."

Summing up his argument, Dingell told the House: "It is clear that laws which strike at this perfectly proper result of collective bargaining (the union shop) are aimed at only one thing, the destruction of the unions and the return of America to the poverty and privation of our working classes before workers banded together in unions to better the conditions of their employment. For this reason I urge early and favorable consideration of my bill."



Herblock in The Washington Post and Times-Herald

"Explain why you ain't in there enjoying the new freedom."

Victory at Westinghouse

The strike of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Westinghouse lasted more than 150 days. Now that a contract has been signed, it may be hoped that decent relationships between the union and management may soon be established.

Westinghouse forced the strike by adopting a "take-it-or-leave-it" position, and by arbitrarily insisting upon its right not to consult and act with the union on placing into effect wage readjustments resulting from management time studies.

The IUE demonstrated that the time has passed when industrial workers can be pushed around like vassals; and the wholehearted support of the labor movement showed recognition of the justice of the union's cause.

The strikers, who have fought hard for their rights, deserve the applause of all workers for their courageous battle.

Deserving of applause too are the thousands upon thousands of organized workers in many unions who shared in the struggle by contributing to the Westinghouse strikers during their epic 5-months-long strike. Many such contributions, made directly to local strikers, have gone unrecorded simply because the donors neither expected nor sought credit for what they did.

A typical case is that of the small Milton Bradley Workers Local 224 of the RWDSU in Springfield, Mass., which has contributed \$25 a week from its meager treasury ever since the strike began, in addition to donations by its members. It was only by accident that news of this unselfish gesture of solidarity came to the attention of the International union; the leaders and members of '224' did not regard it as newsworthy that they had depleted their union's funds to help Westinghouse strikers.

To all who responded to Pres. Max Greenberg's appeal for RWDSU support of the Westinghouse strike; to the many RWDSUers who did their stint on the IUE picket lines; to the locals and members who recognized that this was their fight too—the victory won by Westinghouse strikers is a victory for them too, and for all of labor.

in this issue:

Labor News Roundup	4
Industry Trends	4
N.Y. Area Locals Meet . . .	5
N.Y. and Northeast	6
The Midwest	7
The South	8
Canada	3
Trouble in Mississippi . . .	9
Exclusive Interview with Edward R. Murrow	10, 11
Letters to the Editor	12
Movie Reviews	12
Radio's Champ Labor Hater	13
Buying Encyclopedias	14
Family 'Heirlooms'	14
Labor Crossword Puzzle . .	15
Cartoons	15

RWDSU RECORD

Published by the

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT.
STORE UNION, AFL-CIO

132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.
Telephone: WI 7-9303

Max Greenberg President
Alvin E. Heaps, Sec.-Treasurer
Jack Paley Exec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail, Sam
Kovenetsky Exec. V.-Presidents

Max Steinbock Editor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley Glaubach Art Editor
Robert Dobbs, Roland Willoughby
Assistant Editors

Published biweekly, except the first
issue in January and the second
issue in July

Subscription Price \$2.00 per year
Reentered as second class matter June 4,
1954, at the post office at New York, N. Y.,
under the Act of March 2, 1879.

Vol. 3, No. 6, April 1, 1956

401

rwdsu RECORD

Strike Looms at Macy's Dept. Stores

NEW YORK CITY—In an atmosphere of mounting tension, anxiety and determination, thousands of Macy's Department Store workers will respond to specially called Local 1-S membership meetings on the morning of April 3rd. They will hear reports on current negotiations and will be asked to authorize their officers and executive board to call a strike at the most opportune time.

The meetings, to be held at New York's Manhattan Center and at halls near each of the company's branch stores in Parkchester, Jamaica, Flatbush and White Plains, were decided upon by the union's executive board at a special meeting on the morning of March 28th, following 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky's report on lack of progress in contract talks with Macy's.

Local 1-S has bought a half-hour of television time for the morning of April 3rd so that the union's members in outlying areas and the shopping public

will be aware of all the facts involved in the 1-S dispute with Macy's. The reports of Kovenetsky and Vice Presidents Phil Hoffstein and Bill Atkinson will be televised from 8:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. over WABD, Channel 5. Members at the branch stores, after seeing and hearing their officers' reports on television, will cast their strike authorization votes at the same time as the members in Manhattan Center. The results of the vote will be telephoned to the officers and will be announced to the waiting audience.

Negotiations between Local 1-S and Macy's have been going on since Jan. 16. President Kovenetsky described the progress made as "so slight that the taking of a strike vote on April 3rd is absolutely necessary. Since our contract expired April 1, we expect that Macy's will begin to feel the full weight of thousands of Local 1-S members who are determined to win an improved contract. We would just as soon not

have to prove our strength to Macy's, but if the company continues to stall on our demands we will not hesitate."

The union is asking for a "substantial" wage increase, a reduction in hours, the elimination of wage inequities, improvements in existing health, sick leave and pension plans and changes in contractual provisions affecting working conditions.

At a meeting of New York RWDSU locals Mar. 21, Hoffstein reported on the deadlock in negotiations, and asked for support in the event of a strike. Pres. Max Greenberg pledged all-out aid, and similar offers were made by local leaders. A meeting to plan concrete RWDSU participation was to be held as The Record went to press, with Pres. Greenberg, Kovenetsky and District 65 Pres. David Livingston taking part.



Plans Set for Rally May 2 in Washington

The wheels are in motion! The greatest mobilization ever held by a union in the nation's capital is being prepared by RWDSU locals throughout the country, with the aim of winning coverage under the \$1 federal minimum wage for the millions of retail workers now without this protection. Here are the latest details on plans for the Minimum Wage Mobilization to be held on Wednesday, May 2, in Washington, D.C.:

- Delegates will assemble at 12:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Willard, one of the few meeting places in Washington large enough to hold the more than 1,000 RWDSUers expected to attend.

- A short meeting to brief delegates on lobbying for extension of coverage under the federal minimum wage law will begin promptly at 12:45 p.m.

- Outstanding guest speakers from Congress and the AFL-CIO will spell out the chances for improving the minimum wage law to provide protection for retail employees.

- The meeting will end at 2:15 p.m. Chartered buses will take delegates to the Capitol to meet with their Senators and Representatives.

- A brief "report" meeting is being planned for late afternoon to gather data on reactions of Congressmen. The time and place of this meeting have not yet been fixed.

Because of the size of the mobilization meeting, it will not be possible for luncheon to be served, as it was at last year's rally. Delegates are therefore urged to have an early lunch before they come to the Willard at 12:30 p.m.

Special arrangements have been made for New York area RWDSU locals, which are expected to send half or more of the total delegation. Here are the facts for New Yorkers:

- A special train has been chartered to make the trip to Washington on the morning of May 2 and to return the same evening.

- The train, "The Advance Washingtonian," will leave Penn Station, New York City, promptly at 8:25 a.m. Daylight Saving Time, arriving in Washington shortly after 12 noon. Lunch will be served to all delegates on the train.

- Chartered buses will meet the train in Washington and take New York delegates to the mobilization meeting at the Hotel Willard.

- The return train, "The Advance Mt. Vernon," will leave Union Station, Washington, at 5:50 p.m. Daylight Saving Time, and will arrive in New York by 10 p.m. Dinner will be served to all delegates on the train.

- The complete cost for New York delegates, for transportation, lunch and dinner, will be \$13 per person—considerably less than the usual cost of \$16.68 for transportation alone.

The staff of The Record has been asked by

Pres. Max Greenberg to handle details of the mobilization. Therefore requests for information or other assistance should be addressed to this newspaper's editors.

Tickets for the special train from New York must be ordered in advance—the sooner the better, so that arrangements with the Pennsylvania R.R. can be made in time. The Record's office now has these tickets on hand. Get your orders in quickly.

Arrangements can be made for stops at Newark and Philadelphia if delegates from those areas wish to board the special train there. Locals in these areas should communicate immediately with The Record's office.

Travel arrangements and hotel accommoda-

tions for delegates from other areas, such as the South, New England, the Midwest, etc., must be made by the locals themselves. The International office will cooperate, insofar as possible, in helping to make these arrangements. A limited number of hotel rooms in Washington are being held in the name of the RWDSU. These will be assigned to locals upon their request. However, all hotel reservations should be made as early as possible.

Yes, the wheels are in motion! And this mobilization promises to be the most memorable of its kind ever held. You won't want to miss it—so make your plans now to join in the RWDSU Minimum Wage Mobilization on Wednesday, May 2 in Washington!

Memo from Washington

By KENNETH MEIKLEJOHN

Legislative Representative, RWDSU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress has now been in session almost three months. Rarely, if ever, has a session seen so little activity in fields that are of interest to labor. Indeed, the Labor Committee of the House and Senate have seemed almost paralyzed.

The House Education and Labor Committee has not held a single meeting since the present Congressional session began. The principal activities of its Chairman, Congressman Graham A. Barden of North Carolina, have been to appoint an anti-labor former staff member of the N.A.M., James Brewbaker, as Committee Counsel, and to appoint two subcommittees. One of these subcommittees is engaged in the useful task of considering needed improvements in the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The other, however, headed by Congressman Carl Elliott of Alabama, has been holding hearings on whether a new exemption should be added to the Fair Labor Standards Act in the case of employees working in Guam, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and United States leased bases in various parts of the world. After the Easter recess, which will run from March 29 to April 9, this subcommittee is scheduled to make an on-the-spot study of conditions in Guam and American Samoa.

With about 20,000,000 workers in the continental United States, of whom nearly a third are in retail employment, still denied the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act, including the new \$1 an hour minimum wage that went into effect on March 1, this is about as nonsensical a way for a Congressional Committee to spend the taxpayers' money as has been seen in a long time. Quite apart from whether the proposed exemption which the subcommittee has been assigned to consider is necessary—on this question the AFL-CIO has expressed itself as being firmly and unequivocally opposed—there is no reason why it could not and should not be taken up by the full Committee

in its proper perspective as part of the over-all problem of coverage and exemptions under the Act.

This is no time for exempting more employees, while doing nothing to bring at least some of the millions of employees who are now denied the protection of the Act within the safeguards of its minimum wage and overtime compensation provisions.

On the Senate side, Senator Paul H. Douglas' Subcommittee on Labor has been holding hearings on legislation dealing with the problems presented by the many distressed areas around the country. This is important legislation, in which the AFL-CIO has a vital interest.

Senator Douglas' present plans call for hearings on coverage and exemptions under the Fair Labor Standards Act late in April or early in May. These hearings may have to be fitted in, however, with consideration of several other matters of interest to labor. These include legislation to improve and strengthen the Davis-Bacon Act, the law that requires observance of prevailing minimum wages on construction contracts let or financed by the Federal Government, and amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act to remove some of its most severely anti-labor provisions.

It is getting pretty late, but not too late, for the two committees and the Congress to manifest a serious intention to deal with the urgent problem of expanding the coverage and eliminating the most unjustifiable exemptions now included in the Fair Labor Standards Act. It should not be forgotten that the Senate hearings on the minimum wage last year did not begin until April 14; the House hearings were not held until June. Assurances were given last year that coverage and exemption problems would be dealt with this year.

Of course, the Administration has been silent thus far as to any proposals it may have to offer in this connection. This has not helped. Action can still be obtained, however, if the leadership of the Senate and the House shake off the political paralysis that seems to grip them in this election year, and push forward a firm and active program for the welfare of the wage earners of the United States.

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

All-Labor Unity for Canada?

QUEBEC. — A step towards a merger of all of Canada's three labor congresses was taken here when 150 delegates to a plenary council meeting of the 100,000-member Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor urged the CCCL labor unity committee to approach the TLC and CCL on the question of a merger.

On April 23 the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor will merge to form a 1,000,000-member united labor body to be known as the Canadian Labor Congress.

At its annual convention last year, the CCCL established a nine-man committee to study the question of the labor merger and to prepare a report for presentation to the 1956 convention of the Catholic Syndicates. Preparation of the report was speeded up in order that it could be presented to the special plenary council meeting.

The meeting requested its committee "to come into contact with the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in order to study possible methods of CCCL participation in the Canadian Labor Congress, it being understood that the integrity of the CCCL would, in any case, be respected."

The council's decision came close on the heels of other statements concerning CCCL participation in the forthcoming merger. In Montreal, M. Jean Marchand, Secretary-General of the Syndicates, noted that three courses were open to members of the CCCL if they were to remain part of the militant labor movement; the CCCL could join the merger; remain outside it but extend its interest beyond the province of Quebec, where the bulk of its membership is now located; or reach an agreement for co-operation with the merged Canadian Labor Congress on matters of common interest, while remaining outside the CLC.

Back Social Security Bill

WASHINGTON—In the face of Administration testimony against the bill, the AFL-CIO is launching a major drive for enactment of social security improvements voted by the House of Representatives last year and now before a Senate Committee.

The bill calls for reduction in the eligible age of women from 65 to 62 years and for the payment of retirement benefits for the permanently disabled at the age of 50.

It got through the House last year and is now in the Senate Finance Committee where powerful forces are working to keep it bottled up.

The bill has been opposed by the American Medical Assn. and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. It received a bitter blow with the testimony of Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who told the Senate Finance Committee that the Administration opposed both the lowering of eligibility age for women and establishment of disability benefits at age 50.



FLAG IS RAISED as Machinists Union occupies new building. A National Guard of Honor from the AmVets—all union members—raises the American flag as the IAM occupies its new \$2.5 million building in Washington.

Ark. First to Unite Labor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—By a unanimous vote of the 500 delegates, Arkansas has become the first state in the nation to complete labor merger.

The merger convention of the AFL and CIO Arkansas counterparts took place at the Marion Hotel here in an atmosphere of harmony and enthusiasm. The convention was held the day following conclaves of the separate state bodies in which they gave their approval to unity.

Gov. Orval Faubus told the delegates that he was "proud to be the first governor in the nation to have the honor of addressing an AFL-CIO state merger convention." He said that the convention was bringing into being in Arkansas the largest group of people ever assembled in one state organization.

AFL-CIO Organization Director John W. Livingston warned the delegates that employers will use every possible method to again divide labor.

"They will use phoney issues to try to divide us such as pitting race against race if we permit them. I want to point out that many in the South who are leading the fight against integration are the same people who promoted the right-to-work bills in 18 states."

U. S. Steel Hit for Blaming High Prices on Labor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Steel negotiations are still several months off, yet already U. S. Steel has launched a campaign to blame both the Steelworkers and the U. S. Government for its own obvious plans to increase steel prices.

The campaign has brought a stinging reply from President David McDonald of the Steelworkers who has charged U. S. Steel with jacking up prices far above any increase in labor costs.

From the statement issued by U. S. Steel, McDonald concluded, "One could easily see an effort to tear down the increasingly better labor-management relations so painstakingly built up between U. S. Steel and our Union. We trust this is not the case."

The fight opened with publication of U. S. Steel's annual report which declared that there was grave danger of inflation growing out of labor's drive for increased wages and Government policies which were based on a "full employment" economy.

The report implied that wages were too high and that a little unemployment would be healthy for the economy.

McDonald promptly blasted back with the charge that U. S. Steel had actually profited from its wage boosts of last year and that the corporation itself, through unwarranted price boosts, had contributed to the inflation of which it was now complaining.

This Is "Kohler Justice"

SHEBOYGAN, Wisc.—Fred Felsing, a Kohler striker, was arrested on the picket line Monday, March 12, 1956, for disorderly conduct. His crime: Talking back to Kohler Police Chief Waldemar Capelle.

Like all such cases, this one was scheduled for hearing in Kohler Village Justice Court. Felsing asked that the case be transferred to another court. His reasons: both justices of the peace are affiliated with Kohler company; Kohler police are company employees in many cases; the company controls Kohler Village, the police, and the justices. Felsing's motion was denied. Kohler justices apparently did not want to let the defendant escape to an unprejudiced court.

When a writ of prejudice is filed against a justice, the case must be heard by the next one. In Kohler Village, both justices are connected with the Kohler Co. A writ against either justice is meaningless. Only one writ is allowed. Therefore Felsing, through his attorney, David Rabinowitz, filed the motion to transfer the case.

When Felsing's case came up Wednesday afternoon, March 14, one of the two justices disqualified himself due to ill health. The other, after denying the motion, had a writ of prejudice filed against. This forced the transfer of the case out of Kohler, to Sheboygan Falls justice court. For once, through a fluke, a Kohler striker in a case of this sort, may get a fair trial.

what's new in our industry

Montgomery Ward, after declining profits and net sales since 1950, registered a gain in 1955. "Active consideration" is now being given to the opening of new stores for the first time in fifteen years. . . . Macy New York's latest do-it-yourself idea is in the hat department, where thrifty women can find all the necessary items to make their own chapeaux. . . . General Shoe Corp. raised wholesale prices of men's, women's and children's shoes 4 and 5%. . . . According to a report by the Commerce Department, retail sales tumbled slightly during February, but still topped the year earlier level. . . . New York City's apparel stores closed their fiscal year ended January 31, 1956, with sales topping the previous fiscal year by approximately 3%. . . . In a final estimate of 1955 net earnings, Revlon tripled its 1954 figure.

Hansecom Bros., adopting the European idea of sidewalk selling by vending machines, has opened a 24 hour service in one of its Philadelphia stores where pastry can be easily obtained by

the harassed housewife. . . . If you hear a voice saying "Thank you" when you deposit your coins in a vending machine, don't be alarmed. This is the latest thing according to Vend, an automatic merchandising publication. . . . Judging from the present rate of sales, installations of air-conditioners will set a record this year, Philco Corp. predicts. . . . The Andre Paper Box Co. has come up with a new idea in the way of a double duty carton that won't be readily discarded by shoppers. Retailers feel this will be a new sales lure and will also boost box maker's sales. . . . A new Sears Roebuck unit, to occupy 110,000 sq. ft., will be constructed in a suburban area of Utica, New York.

A weekly retail food pricing service has been established in Canada to enable Canadian food merchants to keep abreast of prices charged by their competitors. . . . Borden's forecasts sales in 1956 should be the highest in the long history of the company and earnings should equal or surpass those of 1955. . . . After net earnings of General Foods

dipped slightly in the first quarter of its fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, profits and sales moved well ahead in the next two quarters. . . . Net earnings of National Dairy Products in 1955 rose for the fourth successive year, reaching a total of over \$40 million. . . . Orange juice is expected to be cheaper in the weeks ahead, because price boosts have squeezed consumption 5% below a year ago. . . . One way to improve the dairy industry profits would be more automation, once past the cow's job, according to an expert in the push-button field.

Producers of men's clothing and accessories have alerted department stores to expect an increase in wholesale prices. They say the new \$1 minimum is responsible. . . . With consumer purchasing power holding at its present level, a record breaking year for the billion and a quarter dollar toy industry was predicted by the Toy Manufacturers Assn. . . . Business of the nation's catalog chains is scoring definite gains over 1955 due in part to the early Easter this year. . . . A Japanese official in

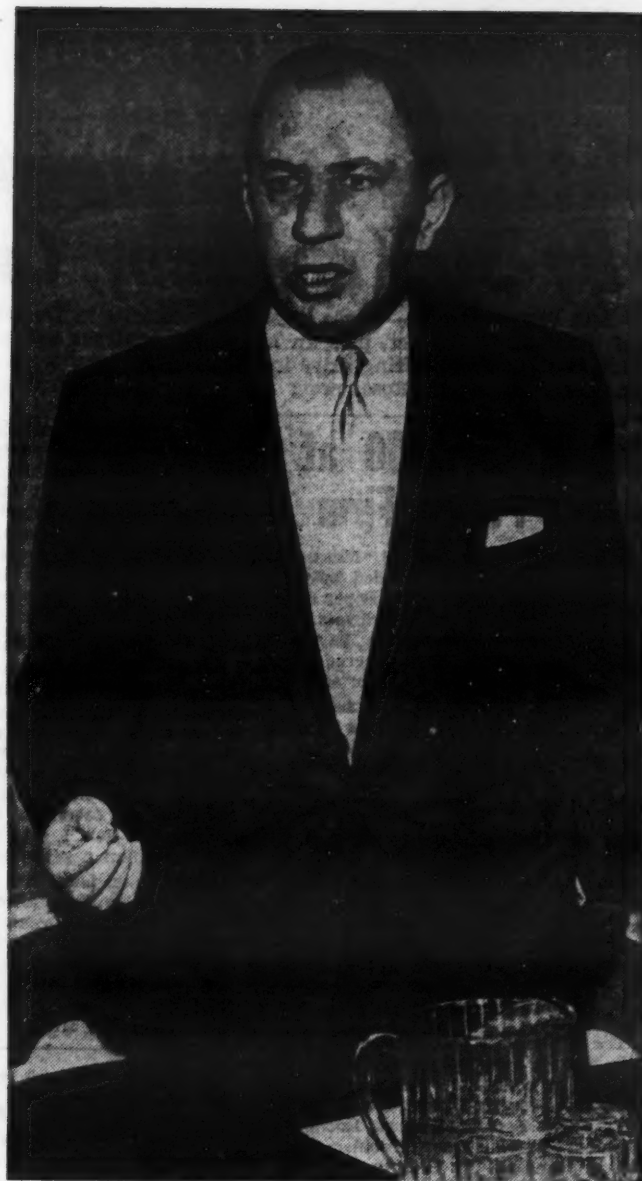
Washington stated that American industries are making "mountains out of molehills" regarding competing imports from his country, since Japan's exports to the U.S. last year were valued at \$470 million but her imports of American products were nearly \$100 million higher. . . . S. S. Kresge has opened an 18,000 sq. ft. unit in Tallmadge, Ohio.

Employment declined to 62.6 million in mid-February, off 300,000 from a month earlier. . . . In a survey to find out how consumers feel about their financial position, the Federal Reserve Board came up with these results: American consumers view their current situation "favorably". They feel "optimistic" about their own income prospects. And they are "very optimistic" about general business conditions in 1956. . . . According to the National Retail Dry Goods Assn., so long as consumer credit is properly used, it can continue to expand with safety and contribute to a higher standard of living.

—Compiled by Rosemarie DaSilva

→
PRES. MAX GREENBERG calls for big turnout by N. Y. locals at RWDSU minimum wage mobilization May 2.

↓
Local 338 Pres. Julius Sum, flanked by '338' Business Agents Sam Karsch and Al Tribush, reports on state legislation at N. Y. area meeting.



N. Y. Locals Map Action on Legislation



Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball, who chaired N. Y. meeting Mar. 21, urges preparation for State retail wage hearings. At left, 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock.



District 65 Pres. David Livingston, in discussion on Sabbath-closing laws, gets close attention from Pres. Louis Feldstein of Local 1125.

NEW YORK City locals of the RWDSU got off to an early start in planning a big turnout for the May 2 minimum wage mobilization in Washington when they met March 21 to consider urgent federal and state legislative activity. The meeting, chaired by Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball, heard Pres. Max Greenberg describe the mobilization as "the most important project ever undertaken by our International union."

The encouraging response from the 17 locals represented at the meeting was sparked by Carl Andren of District 65, who said that '65' was setting its sights on a goal of 500 delegates to the mobilization. Detailed plans for a special train for New York RWDSUers, described on Page 3 of this issue, were reported by Record Editor Max Steinbock.

A suggestion by Ball to the local leaders that they begin preparing for N. Y. State retail wage hearings was seconded by Pres. Leon Davis of Local 1199, who urged that RWDSU representatives on the wage board confer in advance with representatives of the locals.

Discuss State Legislation

Local 338 Pres. Julius Sum, RWDSU representative on the State CIO executive board, gave the meeting a thumb-nail description of prospects for labor-backed legislation in Albany, and told of the CIO board's efforts to gain greater recognition for labor from legislative and administrative agencies. Sum also led off a discussion on proposals to change the present state Sabbath-closing law, in which various points of view were expressed by the RWDSU leaders.

Pres. Greenberg, reporting on RWDSU political action plans, stressed the importance of a good showing in COPE collections, and urged that the International try to raise \$25,000 for COPE. Exec. Sec. Jack Paley reported on funds raised thus far to establish a memorial in honor of the late Irving M. Simon, and asked that the locals speed up their response.

An appeal for aid in case of a strike at Macy's was voiced by Local 1-S Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein, who came directly from negotiations with the store to warn that a walkout was looming for the 8,000 members of '1-S'. Unanimous support was expressed by International and local leaders, and it was agreed that joint meetings for exchange of information and mutual planning be held by the RWDSU, Local 1-S and District 65, which represents employees of Gimbel's, Bloomingdales, Sterns and other large department stores.

New York & Northeast

Nat'l Shoe Stores Organized By '305' in Albany, Corning

MT. VERNON, N.Y.—Three organizing victories in Westchester County and the Capital District, plus an important contract settlement and the launching of an organizing drive in the Albany area were reported last week by Pres. Harry Rosenzweig and Business Agent George Surtes of Local 305.

Raises for 200 at Mass. Paper Firm

NEWTON-UPPER FALLS, Mass.—A new contract has been settled between Local 584A and the Sherman Paper Products Co., bringing the 200 employees wage increases, improved vacation pay and better health and welfare coverage, Regional Dir. Thomas Leone reported.

Time workers received increases of 8 cents an hour and piece workers received 5 cents, with additional raises to correct a number of inequities. The pay schedule for vacations was revised so that almost all the employees will receive higher vacation pay.

Also won were improvements in the health and accident insurance plan, providing greater benefits for hospitalization and extension of coverage to employees 60 years of age or older. Life insurance coverage was also extended to workers over the age of 59 as well as those who retire from the job.

The contract is to run for two years, with a wage reopener after a year. The negotiating committee consisted of Local 584A Pres. Joseph Clement, Ralph Barisano, Frank Borselli, Herman Rocheteau, Vincent Gamble, Peter Peschier, Henry Gormley and Gladys Genova. They were assisted by Leone and Int'l Rep. Walter Morrissey.

'1199' Plans Scholarships, Camp Program for Kids

NEW YORK CITY—Expansion of Local 1199's Children's Camp Program to include the issuance of yearly scholarships to assist children of members in furthering their college education was announced by Pres. Leon J. Davis. The program, financed by an annual fund drive, has resulted in all-expenses paid summer vacations at top camps for 60 children of 1199ers in the past two years. The figure will reach the 100 mark this summer.



RECOGNITION for community efforts goes to Local 50 Pres. Frank Scida, center, as he receives citation for work of Local 50 in 1955 campaign of The Greater New York Fund. Presenting scroll is Robert J. Foxen, left, of the Employee Division of the Fund, as Louis L. Levine, CIO representative on staff of Fund, looks on.

3 Mass. Locals Elect Officers

TAUNTON, Mass.—Three locals in Massachusetts have named officers for the coming year, Regional Dir. Thomas Leone reported. The locals are 582A and 593 in Taunton, and 583A in Attleboro.

The '582A' members, who work at the F.B. Rogers silverware firm, returned Pres. Ralph Pratt and Sec. Treas. Joseph Silvia to their posts in addition to naming John Brooks as vice president and Charles Rebello as recording secretary. Arthur Farias was re-elected chief steward, with a new assistant, Lloyd Pierce, while the new sergeant-at-arms is John McDermott.

In Local 593 the employees of Reed & Barton re-elected the entire slate. The local leaders include Pres. Carl Cushman, Vice-Pres. Paul Blaine, Sec. Treas. Paul Ouellette, Recording Sec. Edward Harnois and Chief Steward Francis Orzechowski. Negotiations for a new contract are due to start soon, Leone said.

Local 583A members named a new president, William Suprenant, and re-elected the other officers, including Vice-Pres. Edward Maher, Sec. Treas. Lawrence Fitton, and Recording Sec. Julia Dusablon. Edward Joyce was re-elected chief steward at the D.E. Makepeace Co. shop, Edwin Higginbotham was named to the post at Tuttle Silver, and Harold Tetreault is chief steward at the Horton Angel Co.

GAW for Canada Dry Routemen

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A new contract with the Canada Dry Bottling Co. providing wage increases of 5 to 15 cents an hour was concluded March 21, it was reported by Vice-Pres. Joseph S. Casey of the RWDSU New England Joint Board. The agreement also provides a guaranteed annual wage for routemen, the first such clause in the industry in this area.

Permanent routemen are guaranteed an annual wage of \$4,160, or \$80 a week year-round. This does not include overtime or payment for any work performed outside the normal 40-hour work week. Routemen also received an increase of 1 cent per case commission, which will add up to an average boost of \$7 per week.

Welfare benefits provided by the pact include \$2,000 life insurance, sick benefits of \$30 a week, and hospitalization and doctor care for employees and their families.

Other contract clauses provide average pay for part-time employees' holidays and vacations, 9 paid holidays, reporting pay, company-supplied uniforms, union shop, grievance and arbitration machinery, and other benefits. The new contract was unanimously approved by the Canada Dry Workers, Casey said.

Drug Local Elections April 4-5

NEW YORK CITY—Filling Manhattan Center to capacity at morning and evening sessions of a union-wide General Membership Meeting March 14, 2,500 members of Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, unanimously approved a report on the State of the Union by Pres. Leon J. Davis reviewing achievements over the past two years and setting goals for the immediate future. A similar report was delivered to 150 members working in Nassau and Suffolk Counties at meetings held in Wantagh, L. I.

A call for an all-out turnout in the Union Elections for officers, division directors and stewards as an opportunity to "demonstrate our desire to continue to run our affairs on a democratic basis" was made to the meetings by the Local 1199 General Elections Board. Elections are scheduled for two days on Wednesday and Thursday, April 4 and 5, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Members working in New York City stores will vote at union headquarters, while a special election headquarters will be set up in Wantagh, L. I., for members working in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Support for the Whelan and Liggett members whose contracts expire on June 30 of this year was pledged by the membership. In the discussion from the floor, several members lashed out at the indictments against Davis, Division Director George Glotzer and Hiring Hall Dispatcher Henry Plotnick for supposedly violating the law in connection with the year-old strike at Caswell Massey Pharmacy.

Contracts were reported for 23 newly organized employees at George Nemiroff & Co., a 17-worker store, and Cambridge Pharmacy, employing six workers.

R.I. Locals Name Mann, Cloutier

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Officer elections in Locals 599 and 596A were held last month, Regional Dir. Tom Leone reported. Top posts in both locals went to the incumbent candidates, Genevieve Mann in '599', and Aldor Cloutier in '596A'.

Other officers of Local 599, whose members work at the A.T. Wall Co. and at Trina, Inc., are Edward Cutler, newly elected vice-president, Sec. Treas. John Levesque, and Anna Wronkowski, newly named recording secretary. Chief Steward Mary Centillo was re-elected at Trina and John Dumont was elected to the post at A.T. Wall.

The Local 596A members, who work at D.M. Watkins, re-elected their entire roster of leaders in addition to the president. They include Vice-Pres. Mary H. Sinioris, Sec. Treas. John S. Bizon and Recording Sec. Charles McMaugh. Russel Brown is the newly named shop steward.

MGM Publicists Vote 19-1 for '65'

NEW YORK CITY—In an NLRB election held March 26, the publicists of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, largest firm in the motion picture industry, decisively installed District 65 as the union of their choice by a vote of 19-1, General Org. Ben Berman reported.

The winning of the election by the MGM publicists establishes '65' as the dominant union in this field, representing the employees of the "big six" in the motion picture industry: Universal, Warner Bros., United Artists, Columbia Pictures and 20th Century-Fox. The work of the screen publicists consists of arranging and directing publicity for new movies including the chaperoning of glamorous Hollywood stars when they come to New York.

Berman said that immediate negotiations are being sought with the company. Demands include a 15% wage boost, establishment of proper minimums and the institution of grievance procedures. Although the average salary at MGM is about \$140 per week, this is still below the wages prevailing in organized shops, he said.

The MGM group elected Robert Berenson as steward. Berman said Berenson led in organizing the shop with the help of Screen Local Chairman Harry Hochfeld.

2 Chicago Groups Launch Joint Organizing Drive

CHICAGO—An organizing drive to be carried out jointly by the two RWDSU affiliates in this city—Chicago Joint Board and Local 194—is under way. A number of targets have been chosen, a schedule of leaflet distribution has been worked out, and plans for personal contacts between RWDSU rank and filers and unorganized workers are being formulated.

Progress is already reported by Al Evanoff, RWDSU Regional Director and leader of the drive. The Sara Brown Cookie Company, most of whose 50 employees signed up in a three-week drive last month, has agreed to negotiate a contract. Talks were due to open last week, as The Record went to press. Leading this drive were Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson with other officers of the Joint Board, as well as Evanoff.

In the heart of Chicago, meanwhile, an organizing campaign is on among 100 newsvendors in the Loop, the city's downtown area. After two meetings, the last one on March 18 attended by some 75 of the men, more than 50 signed up, and further showed their determination to organize by paying initiation fees on the spot.

The newsvendor group immediately began to set up an organization, with a steward to be elected for every ten men. Plans also call for the election of officers at the next meeting, due Apr. 8.

Acting on a report by Evanoff, the men enthusiastically agreed to launch a sign-up campaign among those not yet organized, with every member an organizer of the union in his immediate area.

Working with Evanoff on the campaign is Int'l Rep. Al Bregnard.

Unity of 6 Locals Led by RWDSU Pays Off

Best Quaker Oats Pact Nets 20c

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The unity of the Joint Council of Quaker Oats Locals has paid off in what Council Pres. James Walsh calls 'the best wage package ever won in the years of negotiations with Quaker Company.' The Council, operating under the initiative of RWDSU, joins six locals in three International Unions, representing close to 2,000 Quaker Oats employees. Walsh is also business agent of RWDSU Local 125, the union of Quaker workers in this city.

The settlement came March 12 and was ratified by the employees during the following week. Negotiations had begun last December, when all six locals asked the managements of their respective plants to reopen the contracts. Plans for these negotiations were discussed at a Joint Council meeting last April. The Council works with the guidance and assistance of Regional Dir. Al Evanoff.

The settlement, which is the same for all six plants, provides general wage increases of 20 cents an hour over three years, plus considerable other gains. Eight cents is retroactive to Dec. 23, 1955, 6 cents goes into effect Sept. 1, 1956, and 6 cents on Sept. 1, 1957. Additional wage adjustments included 5 cents an hour for journeymen and millers, 2 cents for women employees, and increases in shift premiums to 7 and 10 cents an hour for second and third shifts, respectively.

A number of job classifications re-

ceived increases ranging from 2 to 7½ cents an hour. Further adjustments in wages will be based on changes in the government price index.

Four cents an hour more is added to the employees' take-home pay with agreement by the company to pay all costs of a retirement plan to which the workers formerly contributed. Vacations are improved to provide 4 weeks after 25 years' service.

Evanoff said the settlement is "a major victory." But he pointed out that "we were unable to achieve a most important objective—that of a uniform expiration date for all contracts. What prevented this achievement was a lack of really serious strike preparation." Evanoff expressed confidence that during the coming two years the Council would strengthen its unity for the accomplishment of this objective at future contract discussions.

Member locals in addition to Local 125 include 110, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 19, Memphis, Tenn., and 115, Depew, N.Y., all RWDSU, and two locals of other international unions in Akron, O. and Oregon, Ill. Officers besides Pres. Walsh are Vice-Pres. Norman Billings of the Akron local and Secretary Sam Clark of RWDSU Local 110.

Del Monte in Illinois Settles Pact

ROCHELLE, Ill.—Settlement of a contract reopener between Local 17 and the California Packing Corp., which puts out Del Monte brand foods, brought wage increases to about 120 year-round and several hundred seasonal employees as well as improvements in working conditions, Regional Dir. Al Evanoff reported.

The workers ratified the settlement terms by a proportion of 3 to 1. Terms include wage boosts of 10 cents an hour for top graded employees, who number about 60; 8½ and 9 cents an hour for some 50 in lower categories, and 3 cents an hour for seasonal workers. Two additional half holidays were won, for Christmas and New Year's, a long-standing

holiday pay grievance of the watchmen was settled, and improvements were made in upgrading and the filling of job vacancies.

The negotiations were led by Evanoff and Local 17 Pres. Ed Mear, with a committee including Arthur Egland, Donald Shaffer, Wilbaun N. Smith, Harold McGill, Tommy Lee, Robert Michel, Robert Page, Robert Bettner, Eugene Fair, George Farmer and Adolph Ericson.

Annual Banquet Hails '379' Growth in Ohio



PETE FROHNAUER

COLUMBUS, O.—The annual Local 379 unit officers' banquet at the Seneca Hotel heard encouraging praise for the local's fast-paced organizing activity of the past year from RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps.

The major address of the affair, which Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles described as the biggest ever, was given by Pres. Greenberg. He told the gathering of 225 local leaders and their families that in the face of enthusiastic acclaim for the labor merger by leaders in all sections of American life, "there are some in the ranks of powerful business interests who would take us back to the days when employers competed by paying the lowest wages possible."

Heaps, who is also director of the Midwest area, encouraged the local to continue the "fine job of organizing" it has been doing. He recalled that less than five years ago the local consisted of about 500 members. Now there are some 1,500, and Heaps credited the leadership of Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes and Ingles, with the considerable help of an alert rank and file, for this growth.

The members and their guests enjoyed a floor show after the banquet, followed by round and square dancing. The festivities were emceed by Int'l Rep. Ingles. Other speakers were Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes, Ingles and Local 379 Pres. Pete Frohnauer.



ALVIN E. HEAPS



GERALD HUGHES



Banquet for officers of Local 379 and their wives was 'biggest ever.' At head table to right of microphone are Rev. Albert Herman, Int'l Rep. Eugene Ingles, Mrs. Ingles, Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, Pres. Max Greenberg, Mrs. Greenberg, Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes and Mrs. Hughes.

The South



SOUTHERN DIRECTOR for RWDSU, Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman meets with Birmingham, Ala. Local 261 officers after addressing meeting of 400 members last month. Osman, 3rd from left, made stopover during swing through RWDSU's southern area. Others are, l. to r., '261' Pres. Albert Farmer, Vice-Pres. Charlie Pierce, Sec.-Treas. Velma Farmer and Local 441 Vice-Pres. Bob Henderson. Photo by Regional Dir. Frank Parker.

NLRB Orders Fired Charleston Worker Back on Job

CHARLESTON, S.C.—The Claussen Baking Co. has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop interfering with the organizational activity of its employees, and to reinstate a fired worker, Local 15A Pres. Elizabeth Porter reported.

The 40 bakery workers began to organize into the RWDSU local last Spring in a campaign led by Int'l Rep. Irving Lebold.

A number of the employees conducted a picketing demonstration for several weeks in front of the plant, seeking the

reinstatement of an employee, Dudley Walters, who was fired for his union activity.

The Board's national office in Washington, in a ruling that upheld the decision of the local NLRB, also ordered the company to offer Walters his job back,

with retroactive pay for the time he unjustly lost.

It is expected that the Claussen employees, encouraged by the NLRB decision in favor of their right to organize, will quickly exercise their right and make the plant 100% union.

Sports Equipment Shop Votes For RWDSU in Tampa, Fla.

DADE CITY, Fla.—Determined to expand beyond their single shop, Pasco Packing, Local 43 won its first representation election in a new shop when the employees of Hofran, Inc., which handles baseballs and other sports equipment, voted 15 to 4 for RWDSU in balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported.

The shop, which is in Tampa, about 35 miles from here, employs 20 workers. Larsen said that the firm, immediately after the petition for an election was filed, tried to stop the union by calling a meeting of the employees and handing out 15-cent hourly raises. "But the workers were not fooled," Larsen said. "They figured that if the company would give 15 cents just because the union filed for an election, there was more to be gotten if the union came in to stay."

Larsen gave the main credit for organizing the shop to the newly elected shop chairman, Julio De Los Reyes, and cited the aid given in the campaign by a Steelworkers local headed by Pedro Perez.

The Hofran workers are preparing for contract negotiations, and have drawn up demands including 25-cent hourly in-

creases, improved job classifications with raises from 10 to 35 cents an hour, paid vacations and sick leave, a health plan and other benefits.

Elsewhere in Florida, a wholesale shop in Miami, which changed its local industrial union status last year and affiliated to RWDSU, has settled a new contract, Larsen reported. The 23 workers of Jefferson Stores won weekly wage increases of \$5, an added paid holiday, making six; improvements in paid vacations and sick leave, and other gains. The negotiating committee included Grant Waterman and Robert Lee, with Larsen.

Larsen said the Jefferson workers' enthusiasm for the union was heightened by the contract they won, and as a result, they are trying to build their local by contacting unorganized workers.

In this city, meanwhile, the big Pasco citrus canning company has refused to abide by an arbitrator's ruling in favor of the union in two cases involving unfair discharge of workers. Larsen said the union will go to court to get enforcement of the decision. The cases concern 19 workers fired last August from one department, in which the arbitrator's ruling called for reinstatement of all with full back pay and seniority, and a steward fired in April of last year, whom the company was also ordered to reinstate.

Canada

100 in 5 Shops Organized By RWDSU in Saskatchewan

REGINA, Sask.—Five new shops, employing more than 100 workers, have been organized in recent weeks, and contracts have already been signed with two of them, Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek reported. In two more, the union has been certified as collective bargaining agent and is preparing for negotiations.

Contracts have been signed with National Drugs Ltd. of this city and Belgian Dry Cleaners of Prince Albert. Certifications have been won at North Battleford Co-op Ass'n. and Saskatchewan Co-op Creameries in Weyburn. Collective bargaining at these two shops is expected to get underway shortly.

Moose Jaw Co-op Organized

At the Moose Jaw Co-op Association, the service station, feed department, lumber department, petroleum department and coal and wood department have been organized.

In other developments in the province, Smishek reported that he had participated in meetings this month of the unity committee seeking to bring about a merger between the state federations of CCL and TLC. Serving with him as CCL representatives are L. A. Gardiner, W. G. Davies and R. E. Hale.

74 Attend Toronto Education Confab

TORONTO, Ont.—An educational conference for plant stewards and unit officers of Local 414 was held at the union office in this city on Sunday, March 18, and was attended by 74 delegates, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Jack Piper, director of the local, who acted as chairman.

Other leaders who participated included Regional Dir. George Barlow, '414' Educational Dir. Don Collins and Max Dodds, welfare director of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

The conference, which drew delegates from all parts of the province, heard reports on labor legislation, workmen's compensation and other welfare laws, organizing, grievance procedures and other matters.

Message from Family of T. B. MacLachlan

The following message to all RWDSU members was received by Pres. Max Greenberg from the widow and family of Canadian Director and Vice-Pres. Thomas B. MacLachlan, who died Feb. 17 after major surgery in Toronto. He was 55 years old.

In appreciation—to the staff and membership of RWDSU:

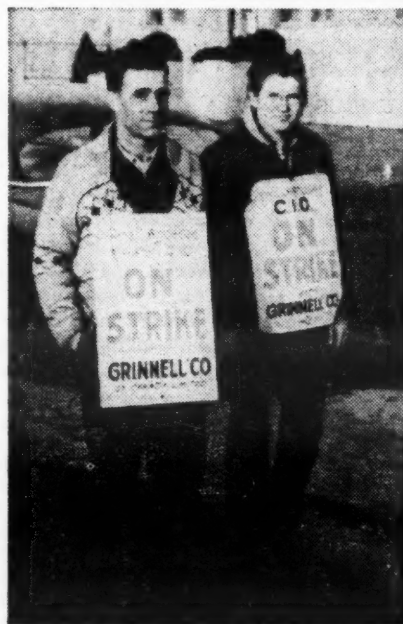
Without your sympathy and understanding our loss would have been even more difficult to bear. It was so much comfort and consolation to us to feel that Tom's own staff and membership who knew him best and loved and respected him too, shared in a measure our loss. For your will-

ingness to carry some of the responsibilities which were so difficult for us at the time, we are deeply grateful.

No words of ours can fully express our appreciation for all you have done.

We, his family, will follow with interest the progress of the organization and wish it every success.

Mrs. JEAN MACLACHLAN and FAMILY



Striking Grinnell wholesale hardware workers were forced to stop picketing by court injunction granted on hearsay evidence, not proof of law violation. Local 535, in fact, was engaged in perfectly legal strike against company for refusal to bargain. At left are S. McKoryk and F. Dirksen. At right, F. W. Kelly and Bob Mathers.



B. C. Court Uses Hearsay Evidence To Fine Grinnell Strikers \$1,550

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Seven pickets from among 18 employees, members of Local 535 on strike at the Grinnell Co. of Canada Ltd. since Dec. 8, were fined \$150 each, and Organizer Bud Hodgins was fined \$500 in a contempt of court charge, the latest development in the three and one-half-month old strike.

The contempt of court charges arose when the union refused to obey immediately an injunction which prohibited picketing of the strike-bound plant even though the union had conformed with all the Government regulations and was in fact engaged in a legal strike.

The company, wholesale distributors of steel pipe, fittings and automatic fire sprinkler systems, had been completely closed down since the strike began. With no other course left, the company turned to the courts and gained an injunction

from the Supreme Court of British Columbia on an affidavit of hearsay evidence sworn by the manager of the firm.

The injunction prohibits picketing by the union or anyone on its behalf, and any other act which would have the effect of restraining the company's business. The case is now before the Appeal Courts and a decision is expected soon.

In the meantime, the strikers are being further assisted by the Vancouver membership who are sponsoring both money and food collections each pay day in their different plants.

FRED L. DAVIS
MAYOR AND TOWN
CLERK
J. L. BARROW, JR.
MARSHAL & TAX COLLECTOR

TOWN OF PELAHATCHIE

H. C. RHODES, MAYOR
PELAHATCHIE, MISS.

ALDERMEN
EUGENE ROBINSON
E. C. COATS
W. T. BELL ROBBINS
FRED L. DAVIS
EUSTACE R. MOORE, JR.

feature Section

Mr. Hobart J. Hendrick, President
H. B. Ives Company
New Haven, Conn.

Greetings! Mr. Hendrick, as we cordially invite you to visit our beautiful Community. We want your Company to have the harmonious and highly successful experiences of operating in a veritable Industrial Paradise, and see how our whole-hearted cooperation will do it for you.

For either a main or branch Plant, we will provide the site and building just as you want them, make the carrying charges easy - eventually becoming as low as \$1 per year, with taxes being exempted up to 99 years, and you make no capital outlay for them.

Then our wonderful labor, 98% native born, mostly high school graduates, will lower average hourly industrial wage rates 6¢ to 49¢ below other Southern States, and from 50¢ to 95¢ below Northern States. You will also get a much higher average man production, some Plants even getting double what they got in their Northern Plants. This labor is truly American, not inflicted with the "Something for Nothing" idea and works together joyously with Management for the success of both.

Here you will also enjoy savings in power, fuel, utility, tax and other costs. Raw materials are convenient, transportation facilities are good. No one will tell you when you must employ and all detrimental State laws for industrial operations have been repealed. The closed union shop has just been outlawed in Mississippi.

You would be located in the heart of the entire Southern area with its great markets for your products and not much competitive production of them in it. For a number of years ahead, the percentage of growth of these markets will probably be greater than in any other section of the U. S. A. With the large savings in wage, production and operating costs, while your Plant is operating peacefully and successfully, it will put your Company into a most favorable competitive position not only in the entire South but also over most of the Country.

Our deep spirit of warm, friendly cooperation always behind your Company will surely be an inspiration to you for its phenomenal success, which many industries in our State now enjoy. So we again most cordially invite you to visit our wide-awake Town. When you visit us, you will be delighted to see how we can make good on this and you, too, may like very much to join with us and together achieve and enjoy that phenomenal success. Will you come?

Sincerely,

TOWN OF PELAHATCHIE, MISSISSIPPI

H. C. Rhodes

H. C. Rhodes, - Mayor

INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS to move to Pelahatchie, Miss. offers plant at little or no cost, tax exemption and—most important—docile, low-paid, unorganized workers.

The Trouble With Mississippi

By MAX STEINBOCK

The headlines these days have a strong Southern flavor; hardly a day passes by without its story of tensions and violence in Dixie.

But behind the headlines there's another story: the story of bitter poverty and exploitation. Volumes have been written about the causes of the South's economic backwardness; the siphoning off of profits by absentee owners (from the North); the crushing economic burden of segregation; the unsound plantation-sharecropper system; and many more.

Nowhere in Dixie can you find greater evidence of poverty and exploitation than in Mississippi. In this sovereign state one man, Senator James Eastland, the idol of the South's White Citizens Councils, owns a plantation of 5,000 acres worth well over a million dollars, with an income of about \$500,000 a year. In the same state, the average per capita income among ALL Mississippians in 1953 was \$834, compared with \$1,184 in Georgia, \$1,361 in Virginia, and \$2,258 in New York.

More than half of Mississippi's farmers do not own their own farms; they are tenant farmers or sharecroppers. The state's 70,000 production workers' average earnings come to less than \$42 a week—little more than half the national average.

And what is Mississippi doing about its low standard of living? The answer is shown in the letter reproduced on this page. By letters of this kind, by advertisements, by every means at their command, state and city officials are trying to bring industry to Mississippi. But at what price!

Employers are promised a docile labor supply at wages lower than anywhere else in the U.S. And these workers, says Pelahatchie's mayor, not only get paid less but they can be speeded up so that the boss will get much higher production—"even double what they got in their Northern

plants." Furthermore, these workers have no silly ideas about organizing and gaining a fair share of what they produce; they work "joyously with management for the success of both." The average wages of Mississippians cited above, show how much "success" comes to the workers from this "joyous" association.

When you add to this picture the promise of freedom from taxes, free factories and all the other inducements that Pelahatchie and other Mississippi towns are offering, the picture for Mississippi does not appear to be bright. The people of the state will get no relief from their heavy load of taxes, made even heavier by the cost of maintaining a dual, segregated school system. The profits of these new factories will be drained off to the North, with precious little remaining in the community. And the employers attracted from the North, with no real investment in plants, with no stake in the economic health of the city or state, will move out bag and baggage whenever some other town is able to offer them even lower wages!

The history of America's economic growth has proven that you can't build real and lasting prosperity on the basis of low wages and high profits; real expansion and growth are the product of increased consumer consumption and an ever-rising standard of living. Decent wages, brought about by workers organizing in unions, have created America's mass markets and made possible its enormous industrial capacity.

Until that lesson is learned in the Magnolia State, until Mississippians—both black and white—begin to enjoy an American standard of living, there will continue to be economic misery in Mississippi. And it won't be solved by letters from mayors guaranteeing a supply of low-paid workers to runaway sweat-shop operators. It will only be solved when Mississippi's workers organize and win the kind of conditions that will make letters like Mayor Rhodes' a quaint echo of the past.

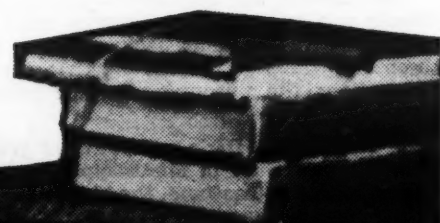
Exclusive

record

Interview



Edward R. M



"I am proud of what I did
to expose Sen, McCarthy . . .

—Ed Murrow



Edward R. Murrow chats 'Person to Person' with Bernard Stephens, 'Record' managing editor.

By BERNARD STEPHENS

EDWARD R. MURROW talked about the tremendous strain of his work—"You get burned out so quickly." But despite the toll that his kind of work takes of his physical resources, we have no fears about his ability, his integrity and his courage. Our "Person to Person" interview with Edward R. Murrow confirmed a belief that he has an abundance of all three.

The famed CBS commentator talked for The Record for more than an hour at his office high in the CBS building in New York City. The interview covered his views on a wide ground—including the failings of present-day TV, and how it can realize its enormous potential; the handling of "controversial" issues; the roles of individual commentators, of sponsors, and of the networks themselves; McCarthy and McCarthyism; the "equal time question"; and plans for his Person to Person and See It Now shows. Throughout, there was revealed a picture of Ed Murrow

ment' to the news, or a serious news medium. There is a vast area of news and information which cannot be translated into pictures—someone has to talk about it. The shift in Russian policy is an example. You can't tell the story simply in old picture clips. You can in words. There is no place on TV for this now. The 15-minute daily news programs have four or five minutes of 'fat' in them that could be replaced with people who know their subjects who analyze—not editorialize. There is a place on TV for reporting the country to itself. On our Farm report on See It Now, millions who never talked to farmers saw and heard how they think and feel."

● On Handling 'Controversial' Issues on TV

"If properly handled, controversy is the lifeblood of TV. But I am not impressed by the round table or panel type of discussion, in which the people who do the interviewing are concerned with creating controversy. Not very much comes

R Murrow: Television's Conscience

as a titan in "the only field I know anything about—information," a man impatient to tackle the great issues confronting our country and the world, and yet aware of the "frightening power" of his medium, the television camera.

The celebrated struggle between Ed Murrow and Joe McCarthy is a case in point.

It was Murrow who more than two years ago first brought the truth about McCarthy to the powerful new mass communications medium of television, and his presentation on See It Now is credited with striking a major blow at the Wisconsin demagogue.

Murrow states flatly: "It was my purpose to expose the terroristic practices of this individual, and to the extent that the program did so, I am proud. I thought the results would be dire; after all, a lot of people who told less of the truth about McCarthy lost their jobs. This was as near to an act of conscience as anything I have ever done."

He quoted Edmund Burke, the British political figure of the eighteenth century: "No man can tyrannize a nation lest we be his accomplices," and added: "I certainly did not want to be an accomplice of McCarthy. In fact, the program should have come six months sooner. I knew for six months that I had to do it."

But in the McCarthy debate lies a contradiction which Murrow was quick to note: despite the obvious satisfaction with which he tackled McCarthy, and the fact that the program was clearly labeled "an editorial" with equal time given the senator to reply, Murrow believes this type of report should be presented by the network, and not by an individual. Here are his views on this question and others:

● On the role of the Commentator, the Sponsor and the Network

"The power of television is frightening, and the responsibility for editorial opinion should not be abdicated to an individual—even if that individual happens to be me. Where reports are clearly defined as opinion, the network should present them, rather than an individual.

"The sponsor does not select the subject matter or manner of treatment on See It Now, nor should a sponsor have such power. Alcoa, which sponsored See It Now for four and one-half years, did not sever sponsorship over the McCarthy telecast, but rather for legitimate reasons having to do with its total advertising program. Alcoa sponsorship continued for a year after the McCarty report, and there were three occasions during that year in which the company could have severed."

(As a serious note on the question of sponsors, however, it is a fact that of the four programs presented by See It Now this year—on Education, the Farm Problem, the Middle East and a half-hour each on Grandma Moses and Louis Armstrong, only the latter two "non-controversial" shows were sponsored.)

● On the Failings of Present Day TV, and Its Potential

"The networks must develop an appetite to do more than just entertain. In the only field I know anything about—information—TV has to be more an instrument of 'transportation', taking people where they cannot go. And I do not mean merely to sight-see, but rather to see and hear what people on the spot have to say. TV has to make up its mind as to whether it will be merely a 'picture supple-

ment' to the news, or a serious news medium. There is a vast area of news and information which cannot be translated into pictures—someone has to talk about it. The shift in Russian policy is an example. You can't tell the story simply in old picture clips. You can in words. There is no place on TV for this now. The 15-minute daily news programs have four or five minutes of 'fat' in them that could be replaced with people who know their subjects who analyze—not editorialize. There is a place on TV for reporting the country to itself. On our Farm report on See It Now, millions who never talked to farmers saw and heard how they think and feel."

"Editing of the film is, of course, of great importance. No one is free of prejudice. We are all to some degree prisoners of our education, our travel, our reading, the sum total of our experience. We can't eliminate this prejudice, only recognize it. This problem was clear on our recent Middle East report on See It Now. I am deeply sympathetic to the cause of Israel, as a result of close association with that new state. Before the program, I was warned of the danger of heightening anti-Semitism in presenting the Arab position. This is an emotion-packed issue, with strong positions taken. I had to lean over backwards to be fair, to compensate for my own feelings. The reaction to the report was the most encouraging thing that ever happened to me in 20 years of broadcasting. If the mail, telegrams and calls are an indication, the people wanted this report. They said they learned from it.

"Personal feelings also come in when I deal with anything having to do with labor. I am prejudiced in favor of working people. My father worked as a railroad engineer and union man in the State of Washington. I worked in Western Washington with my hands for a good part of my lifetime. Naturally my attitude is different toward labor than if I had gone to Harvard and grown up in the lap of luxury. I have to discount this prejudice in dealing with labor matters."

● On Future Plans for See It Now and Person to Person

"At the moment we're preparing two full shows on Africa for See It Now, to be presented sometime this spring. We're shooting Algiers now. This one is tough to do, an enormous subject to cover. Our main problem is overshooting—for the Near East report we shot 100 feet of film for every foot we used. It will be worse for the Africa shows.

"We're doing research now on the South—on the progress of integration in the schools, or the lack of it. We don't know yet whether we'll be ready with it before the program's summer recess. As for other shows, it will depend on how the issues develop. We're interested in doing a show on the merger of the AFL-CIO, but haven't yet found the 'handle' for it. We definitely intend doing a show on Automation, and labor will certainly play an important part in that. As for next year, plans aren't set as yet, but we'll probably do 10 shows of an hour or hour and one-half.

"For Person to Person, no basic changes are in mind. We're moderately content with the show's progress, but I feel we have to select more people who are less well known, but who have more important things to say."

● On Senator McCarthy and McCarthyism

"The mob always chases the man who is afraid. When enough people with guts stood up to McCarthy his downfall began. What finally destroyed him was his attack on the Senate and the President. It had to come; people like McCarthy are driven to it, there's a compulsion. McCarthy could call me a Communist, and call the New York Times and the Washington Post Communist; he could destroy the lives of youngsters on the Voice of America and elsewhere—but when he took on the President and broke the house rules of that exclusive club, the U. S. Senate, he brought on his doom. Of course, we've had demagogues before and we'll have them again, even though McCarthy himself is in eclipse."

letters to the editor:

Applauds Margolius on Debt Article

To the Editor:

May I take this opportunity to applaud Mr. Sidney Margolius' clear, well written articles on economics in our union paper. His recent article on how to get help in clearing up debts (The Record, Feb. 19, 1956) meets a growing need for people who have gone overboard in buying.

I note he mentions the various family agencies, and of course some families will wisely utilize their specialized and highly competent advisors. But what of the family that does not for one reason or another go to an agency? Possibly it may be timely and educational to write about the Hebrew Free Loan Society, which lends up to \$500 to a family. There are no interest charges, and in this way it might be possible, by giving a lump sum to one or two large creditors, to save considerable finance charges. It should also help the family by giving them some hope and courage that there is such a place whose good work stems from the Bible passage that if a poor man comes to borrow he should not be refused, nor should the lender charge interest.

It is unfortunate that more churches and civic bodies do not have revolving free loans for certain types of families, as the interest they save would make their purchasing power stronger. Many families who do not have completely mature family heads should of course be strongly cautioned to stay away from the easy lure of time payments. Cash on the barrel head (if saved up) often gets a later model or a good used item that gives satisfactory service.

E. B. HARRISON
New York City

On Teaching Labor in Our Schools

To the Editor:

I read the feature article on page 9 of your issue dated March 18 with more than usual interest. (The article, by a New York schoolteacher, criticized the lack of attention given in our schools to organized labor, and working men and women generally.)

I am glad that you are raising the question, although I would suggest that things are not quite as bad as the article suggests. In other words, some unions are already trying to influence the schools. If you want details of the work which is being done in improving the school textbooks and arranging visits from and to the schools, I should be glad to give them to you.

As a matter of fact, the AFL-CIO Educational Department discussed the matter of what we can do about the schools at its quarterly conference, March 22-23, in Washington.

P.S.: Your 'Record' is among the best and liveliest of union journals that I see!

MARK STARR
Educational Director,
Int'l Ladies Garment
Workers Union.

Brotherly Love—Why Not for Always?

To the Editor:

One morning recently, on my way to work, I saw a girl who had met with an accident. While she was lying on the sidewalk, with pain in her body, she was calling for help. And let me tell you that while she was in agony she did not think about who would come to help her—Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Negro, Polish, Italian, Chinese or Japanese.

She just wanted to be helped, and she did get help. Everybody around her tried to help her and no one questioned each other as to what or who they were. The one consideration of those present was to assist the injured girl, and they were careful in their handling of her. They all tried their best.

LOUIS RUZZIER
New York, N. Y.

On Coverage of Canadian Events

(The following letter, addressed to Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek in Saskatchewan, Canada, was forwarded to The Record. The writer is commenting on a letter in The Record by Smishek which asked for greater coverage of Canadian political and economic matters.)

Dear Mr. Smishek:

I noticed your letter in a recent issue of the RWDSU Record and am taking this opportunity to write you in connection with it.

I think, incidentally, that The Record is one of the most attractive union publications in North America and I would share in your congratulations to the Editorial Staff.

My main reason for writing to you is to suggest that if you have any material which would be suitable for articles to be used in the Canadian labor press we would be most happy to receive them.

You may know that the Co-operative Press Association provides a news service for the labor papers in Canada. The Record is one of our subscriber papers also, but I imagine that through shortage of space it cannot devote more stories to Canada than it does at present. However, I imagine that some of the issues you have in mind would be suitable for the whole Canadian labor press and therefore I would be grateful if you could find time to write me in connection with this matter.

CLIFFORD A. SCOTTON
Ottawa Correspondent,
Canadian Press Ass'n.

Article on Schools Rated 'Excellent'

To the Editor:

In your publication of February 5, 1956, you carried a very excellent story and illustration on, "Is the Richest Country in the World Too Poor to Pay for Decent Schools?"

I have noted that this article was carried in several other labor papers and am wondering therefore if there is a mat available of the story. If so, I would like very much to have a copy for reprinting in the May American Teacher.

MARIE L. CAYLOR, Editor
American Teachers Publications
American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

MOVIES

in review

THE CONQUEROR—★★

The Conqueror is the story of Genghis Khan, the 12th Century warrior who conquered half the world. The location is the Gobi Desert, and the screen play is based primarily on several of his numerous battles. The film contains everything necessary for a poor western, minus the cowboys and Indians; and they would have been greatly appreciated at any time during the picture.

John Wayne's performance as Genghis is a complete failure, looking and sounding more like the Lone Ranger at a masquerade than the ancient conqueror.

Susan Hayward portrays the daughter of the Khan's bitterest enemy. She hates the Khan violently, but for Genghis it's love at first sight. Despite his feelings for her father, Genghis decides he must have her for his wife. We all know that true love never runs smooth, so inevitably they fall madly in love, but this complicated love affair adds more confusion to an already sick picture. However, Miss Hayward tries hard to salvage the film, and the same holds true for Agnes Moorehead as the Khan's mother, and Pedro Armendariz, the famous Mexican star, as the Khan's blood brother.



Susan Hayward

Technicolor captures the scenic beauty of the desert, but the beauty is tarnished by mass slaughter of the Khan's army in battle. The blood flows quite freely, and red photographs rather well in technicolor.

—CAROLYN LIEBMAN and ALMA MEDWIN

ANYTHING GOES—★★

Anything Goes, the new Paramount release, features the always popular music of Cole Porter and some new songs by Sammy Cahn and James Van Heusen. It's filmed in dazzling technicolor with lavish settings and brilliant costumes. However, under all this sparkle the picture turns out to be an ordinary run-of-the-mill musical.



Bing Crosby

When Bing Crosby, a veteran Broadway entertainer, signs Mitzl Gaynor for the lead in his new show, and Donald O'Connor, Bing's up-and-coming co-star, signs Jeanmaire for the same female lead, a state of confusion emerges which is ultimately cleared up in the midst of a number of dance sequences and songs.

Crosby sings his numbers in his usual carefree, relaxed manner which is always enjoyable—although his voice is sometimes a bit strained. Donald O'Connor, Mitzl Gaynor and Jeanmaire add to the vocal renditions and execute the dance routines with precision and deftness. The musical arrangements are somewhat overpowering—one has to listen closely to these very familiar songs to recognize them.

Anything Goes is light and gay, but outside of the color the movie isn't much more than TV has to offer in the way of entertainment—and color is coming to TV too.

—ROSEMARIE DaSILVA

RECORD MOVIE RATING

★★★★	★★★	★★
Richard III	Meet Me In	Anything Goes
Golden Demon	Las Vegas	The Conqueror
The Man With The	Serenade	Touch and Go
Golden Arm	Patterns	All That Heaven
Oklahoma	Doctor at Sea	Allows
Guys and Dolls	Carousel	The Benny
Picnic	The Court Jester	Goodman Story
	The Prisoner	★
	I Am A Camera	Slightly Scarlet
		Hot Blood



Fulton Lewis, Jr.: Radio's No. 1 Labor-Hater

Radio's loudest anti-labor voice, whose impassioned propaganda crackles out nightly over 406 Mutual Broadcasting System stations from coast to coast, is a 53-year-old huckster named Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Lewis, a close friend of Vice President Nixon and Joe McCarthy, pulls down about \$350,000 a year, according to latest published figures, and (heard this before?) considers himself a friend of labor.

In his audience of 4,500,000, there are no doubt thousands of good union people—many of whom may be taken in by the political hokum Lewis peddles. Be that as it may, Lewis' "unbiased" broadcasts are filled with unadulterated inaccuracies and dangerous innuendo carefully injected to confuse, mislead and decapitate labor.

Take the night last September when Lewis blandly reported to his listeners that the CIO's Political Action Committee had been "dissolved" because of its "notorious reputation."

The news must have amused thousands of CIO members who were at that very time hard at work plugging liberal candidates in the soon-to-come November elections. The fact is that PAC continued its activity with great success through Election Day—and there are any number of ex-office holders whom PAC members helped defeat, who will vouch, glumly perhaps, for the fact.

For the record, PAC merged with the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education. But that came later—during the overall labor merger in December and there are plenty of Lewis fans to whom this would come as a shock.

Perverts the News

That, however, was neither Lewis' first, nor most glaring perversion of the news.

As far back as 1944, Lewis was busily trying to destroy labor political unity. Just before election time that year, when FDR was running for a fourth term with near unanimous labor support, Lewis charged that a Los Angeles office workers' local was forcing its members to contribute to a fund for use in the national elections. This was a serious violation of the Smith-Conally Act—if true.

The union denied the charge and asked Lewis for a retraction. But Lewis, who is as stubborn as a Missouri mule, flatly refused. So the union went to Mutual and asked for time to reply. The network, with a reputation of being the most conservative of the big three, also refused, despite protest from the Federal Communications Commission.

It was well past Election Day when the case, which had gone to the courts, was settled. The Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles completely vindicated the union local involved. Lewis listeners, needless to say, never heard about that. They heard new tales of labor's "coercive" activity.

On another occasion, when the United Mine Workers were out on strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields, Lewis stuck his nose directly into the dispute and broadcast an exhortation to the workers to go back to work. "I know these men personally," he announced, speaking of the members of a mediation board involved, "I can give you my personal guarantee that you'll get an absolutely fair deal."

It isn't likely that the militant union guys who make up the UMW fell for that one. But the fact of the matter is that at least one UMW local on another occasion sent Lewis some sort of honorary citation.

It's hard to understand why.

Fought for Taft-Hartley

Lewis has fought hard for the Taft-Hartley Law and all its anti-union applications. He was, for about a year, until June, 1942, on the payroll of the National Association of Manufacturers. He hardly ever mentions labor without linking it to the Communist Party and the Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal anti-communist organization which, to Lewis, is just another arm of Moscow.

In his current attempt to smear the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, an organization which has done yeoman service in defense of civil liberties, his favorite method is to point up in ominous tones that W. H. Ferry, one of the officials, was once associated with PAC. At least half a dozen times he has given

his listeners this same "revelation"—always as if it were proof of crime.

Loves Senator McCarthy

Lewis considers Sen. Joseph McCarthy as a patriotic "underdog," and has been a leader in the press campaign to give the Dairy State demagogue a big build-up.

He is a personal friend and close backer of Richard Nixon, and lately has plugged an extremist organization called "For America."

Several months ago, Lewis demanded over his program that "For America" be granted tax exempt status by the government because of its "non-political" character. Recently, on February 22, the group announced at a rally held at New York's Carnegie Hall, that it would enter its own candidates in the 1956 elections.

Mutual calls Lewis the man who "sells more goods for more sponsors" than any man on radio. And Lewis' influence is undeniable.

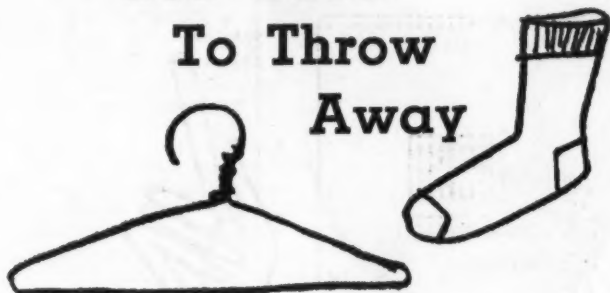
When Nixon's place on the 1952 Republican ticket was endangered by rising public skepticism about the propriety of his election finances, Lewis began a strenuous drive to save his pal. Night after night he flayed the men around Eisenhower, and especially presidential press secretary Jim Hagerty, as being "pipsqueak tyrants," weak-kneed and worse. He accused them of being Dewey "plants."

When he called for his listeners to write Ike in protest against the possible decision to drop Nixon, GOP national headquarters reported it received 100,000 letters and wires in response.

The influence, which shows some signs of waning lately, is nevertheless still potent. And there can be no doubt about what Lewis wants to do with it. He's been quoted as saying: "G—d— it, I love this country . . . and I'm not going to standby idly while a bunch of CIO-backed Communist left wing crackpots try to wreck it."

That this is the aim of the labor movement, Lewis never for a moment seems to doubt.

As newly merged labor's Committee on Political Education rolls up its sleeves and plunges into the job ahead of it, it must be ready to withstand the nocturnal blasts of the man Saturday Evening Post once called "radio's voice with a snarl."



Too Good To Throw Away

By Jane Goodsell

Some people flinch at the idea of throwing anything away. It upsets them. Whether it is a sock without a mate, a deck of 51 cards or a burned-out light bulb, they feel certain that a crying need will eventually develop for it.

Someday, they feel sure, the lost sock and the missing Eight of Spades will show up. As for the light bulb, they remember reading an article that told of a simply marvelous use for burned-out light bulbs. And the article, they know for a fact, is somewhere in that pile of old magazines in the basement.

With people like this, everything comes under the general heading of things "too good to throw away." No matter what it is, they can think of a reason for keeping it:

"It will be good for emergencies." This demented alibi is used to explain why broken combs, rusty egg beaters, candle stubs and leaky fountain pens are kept around the house.

"I just can't bear to throw it away." This is applied to such objects as old letters, class yearbooks, baby's first shoes, old dog collars, fraternity pins, wilted corsages and kindergarten art work.

"You just can't have too many of them." Under this heading come paper bags, coat hangers, safety pins, pen-



cil stubs, short lengths of string and jelly glasses.

"You can never tell what will be in style next year." This excuse is usually applied to old clothes, some of which have been kept since the heyday of the Empress Eugenie hat, in hopeful anticipation of next year's fashions.

"It can be fixed up" or "Something can be done about it." This half-hearted statement is directed at anything that is broken, rusty, unhinged, mildewed or stamped on in a fit of temper. It is possible that something really can be done about these things, but nothing ever will.

"I can paint it white and plant ivy in it." Usually applied to old sewing machines, discarded wheelbarrows and cracked umbrella stands.

"It will make a nice gift for somebody, someday." An article which comes under this heading was probably a gift to start with. Satin stocking bags, jeweled soap boxes and fancy paperweights fall into this category. These lovely gift items do serve a definite function if you can remember where you stored them, and also remember to send them back to the person who sent them to you.

"I can tear it up and make dustcloths out of it." Applied to anything made of fabric when no other excuse will do.

"I intend to start a collection." This is also a last-ditch excuse. If it can't be used for dustcloths or resurected with Pennsylvania Dutch decals, it can still be bulwarked by other items of a similar nature. One inkwell may be useless, but two is the beginning of a hobby.

"I'm dying to read it, and I'm saving it until I find the time." Closely printed books and magazine articles of a highly informative and unreadable nature are saved for this reason. Some of them have been saved since the Cleveland Administration.



By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

Judging from our mail, encyclopedias are one of the items most wanted by American families, but also often one of the most troublesome purchases. You don't have to be a detective to see why many families get into costly scrapes over this widely-wanted item. Encyclopedias are mostly sold on the installment plan, and by canvassers (two of the reasons why they are so expensive). If folks had to pay out \$200 to \$300 in one lump sum instead of regarding this as a \$10 a month purchase, they would undoubtedly do more shopping among the various encyclopedias to make sure the investment was worthwhile. Too, if families weren't subject to the high-pressure personal salesmanship and emotional appeals about the children and the neighbors that characterize the encyclopedia business, they would comparison-shop as carefully as they generally do in buying a washing machine.

One reader recently signed up for one of the best encyclopedias at a price of \$300 which he undertook to pay off at the rate of \$13 a month. He wanted one to follow quiz programs. But when it arrived he found, after examination, he had bought a far more elaborate and detailed set than his purpose required. Naturally he was upset about the heavy investment he had undertaken. He wrote the company about his disappointment and asked that they take back the books. After several letters they agreed, although indicating this was against their policy. To their great credit,

longer as a reference book. But all agreed both are good, and are used interchangeably by the libraries. The basic difference is that World Book has short articles at various grade levels, and these are written at the level at which the child is studying the subject (for example, the story of Indians is written in fourth grade language), while Compton's has fewer but longer articles. The librarians are all generally agreed that both World Book and Compton's will serve a child from the fifth grade through high school at least.

Fewer libraries carry Britannica Jr. One librarian commented . . . "It appeals more to very young children." Nor do many carry the Book of Knowledge, because it is found in many homes. The Book of Knowledge, according to one major library expert, is arranged more to encourage browsing and general reading than for use as a reference tool.

Prices for encyclopedias jump alarmingly for costlier bindings. It's unwise to pay extra for a deluxe set, as with leather binding, since children outgrow encyclopedias and they get out of date anyway, even though supplements are available. Here are costs of leading encyclopedias in ascending order:

World Book Encyclopedia for Children: Blue fabricoid, \$109 (\$105 for cash), up to as much as \$169 for deluxe editions, plus transportation charges of \$2.40. Published by Field Enterprise, Inc., Box 3585, Chicago.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia: Blue fabricoid, \$124.50, up to \$139.50 for white deluxe; \$5 discount for cash within 30 days. Published by F. E. Compton Company, 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Book of Knowledge: Standard, \$124.50;



and our mutual surprise, they even returned the payments to date. He got off lucky. Now he's buying one of those supermarket sets at 99 cents a volume and he says it seems to have a little information about a lot of things, not as thorough as one of the major encyclopedias, of course, but he thinks it's good enough for his purpose. For that matter, one can buy one-volume encyclopedias for \$3 to \$6 if the desire is only for occasional casual and limited use, or if your interest runs in a particular direction, as science and nature. These, of course, do not have the extensive educational and reference value of the major encyclopedias.

Actually, it's easier to compare encyclopedias than refrigerators, and you can get expert guidance from librarians, school authorities and other sources. Your librarian or school officials will let you inspect the different sets and also the professional rating services such as Subscription Books Bulletin of the American Library Assn., which evaluates encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases in respect to completeness and accuracy of articles, thoroughness of index, quality of paper and binding, and legibility; the United States Quarterly Book Review, which publishes reviews of encyclopedias, and Winchell's Guide to Reference Books, which most libraries have on hand.

This department asked four libraries in different cities for their recommendations. Here are their experiences:

• **CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS:** Most of the libraries found World Book and Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia most suitable. Two specialists in children's books indicated preference for the World Book as containing more of the things children want to know and possessing a livelier format. But one preferred Compton's because it "talks down less" and lasts

fabricoid, \$204. 50. Extra charge of 75 cents to \$1 a month for time payments. Published by Grolier Society, 2 West 45th St., New York.

Britannica Jr. Encyclopedia: \$200 up depending on associated services bought, such as supplementary material, home reading courses, research services, etc. Published by Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

• **ADULT ENCYCLOPEDIAS:** The librarians reported Britannica and Americana most frequently used of the adult encyclopedias; Britannica because it is the most complete, or advanced, and Americana because it is the most recent (1955) edition. Among high school students, one librarian reported Collier's most used because it is simplified, with Americana also popular, but Britannica a little more difficult except for teen-agers with especially-developed interests in science and mathematics, and college and older ages.

Here are the costs of adult encyclopedias in ascending order:

Collier's: \$189 on time payments. (During March Collier's has a special offer at \$199.50 including a set of children's classics of four additional adult reference books). Published by Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., 640 Fifth Ave., New York.

Americana: \$300 in fabricoid, ranging up to \$600 in leather. Published by Encyclopedia Americana, 4606 East-West Highway, Washington, D.C.

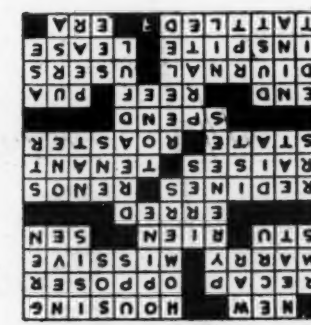
Britannica: \$400 up to \$1,200, depending on binding and extra services bought. Published by Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Also note that the one-volume Columbia Encyclopedia is available at \$35 in bookstores, and sometimes less at a discount. It contains 2203 pages plus a supplement, and is usable for high school ages and up. Published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York.

lighter side of the record



PAT KERSTING, movie starlet, takes in sun at Phoenix, Ariz.



Across

1. Labor asks for this program to clear slums
11. Renew a tire
12. Contender
14. Wed
15. Letter
16. Boy's nickname
17. Nothing (Fr.)
19. Lehman's title (abbr.)
20. Did wrong
22. Kats again
25. Divorce mills
31. Increases
32. Renter
33. Sav
34. Broiler
35. Pay out
37. Sio
40. Sea hazard
41. Quill (Sp.)
44. Daily
47. Consumers
49. Regardless (with "of")
50. Rent
51. Told
52. Axe

Down

1. Orderly
2. Tan
3. Strife
4. Hits in the bleachers
5. Think
6. Raises
7. Cry for help
8. Egyptian goddess
9. Granular snow
10. Developed
11. Rooms (abbr.)
12. French border peaks
18. Answers
21. Horrible
22. B & M. Santa Fe, etc. (abbr.)
23. Dine
24. — therm; — gnosis
25. Pacific— anarchy—
27. Alphabet letters
28. Nathan
29. Unit
30. Steamer (abbr.)
32. Sound
34. Staggered
36. Chatter
37. Get out a paper
38. Girl's name
39. Clean
41. Fruit
42. — Malor; — Minor
43. Suffix; Enzyme
45. Report (abbr.)
46. Nothing (eng.)
48. Observe



"Mr. Smith would like a little time! I'm sure he would want to sleep on your proposition!"

Answer to puzzle is inverted at right on this page.

PEGGY MA'AM, WHAT HAVE YOU GOT IN THE WAY OF A BOOK I CAN USE FOR A REPORT IN ENGLISH?

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD PREFER?

WELL, MA'AM—

—I'D KINDA LIKE ONE WITH A SYNOPSIS ON THE JACKET!

GOODNIGHT, FOLKS. AND COME AGAIN!

WE WILL! GOODNIGHT!

GRACIOUS! ED SEEMED TO HAVE A MAD ON ALL EVENING!

WELL, YOU CAN'T BLAME HIM!

HIS WIFE DID NOTHING BUT TALK ABOUT HER OLD BOYFRIENDS!

YOU MEAN AFTER ALL THESE YEARS HE'S STILL JEALOUS?

YEP! HE SAYS IT'S NOT FAIR THEY ALL GOT AWAY AND HE DIDN'T!

"UNION MAID" —A Serial Story

—By Bill Perkins

DON'T BOTHER MR. GOTROX NOW, GUS! HE'S PRETTY SHAKY!

WHAT'S BOTHERING HIM, ALICE?

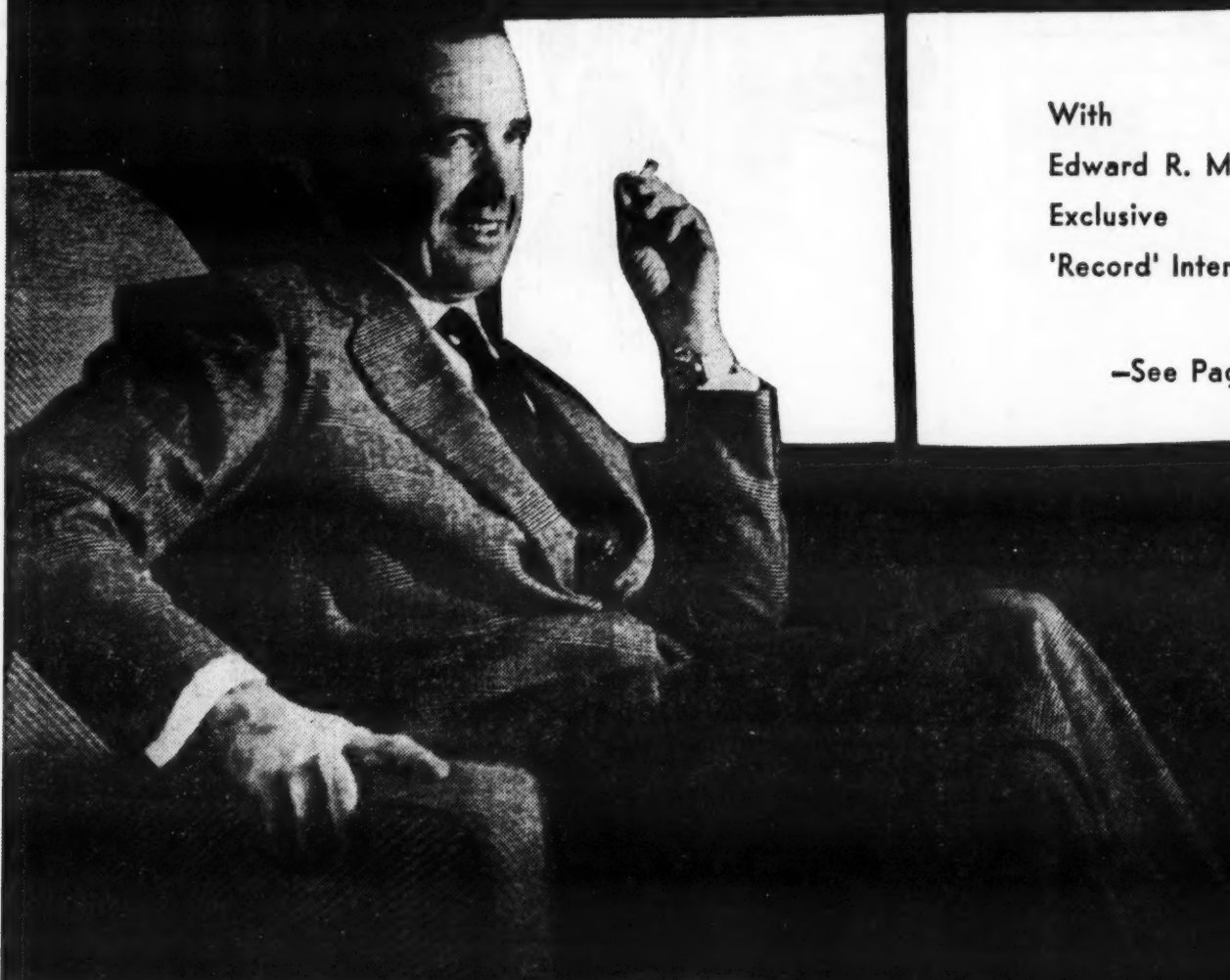
WELL, ARCILLE AND I WERE TALKING ABOUT BOWLING— AND GOTROX STROLLED BY JUST IN TIME TO HEAR HER SAY HER BIGGEST AIM IN LIFE—

—WAS TO MAKE A STRIKE!!!

Person to Person

With
Edward R. Murrow;
Exclusive
'Record' Interview

—See Pages 10, 11

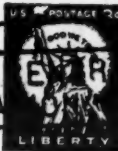


My Choice
For
Union Queen
Is . . .

(check one box)



BRONX
STA



'Union Queen' Votes Pour In

Tremendous interest in The Record's 'Union Queen' Contest is being displayed by RWDSU members as ballots pour in. Watch for results and announcement of the beautiful winner in the next issue dated April 15.